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**PART D**  
**CONTROLS AND DEFINITIONS**

**WAC**

296-62-060	Control requirements in addition to those specified.
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**WAC 296-62-060 Control requirements in addition to those specified.**

- (1) In those cases where no acceptable standards have been derived for the control of hazardous conditions, every reasonable precaution shall be taken to safeguard the health of the worker whether provided herein or not.
- (2) **Preservation of records.**
  - (a) Scope and application. This section applies to each employer who makes, maintains or has access to employee exposure records or employee medical records.
  - (b) Definitions.
    - (i) **“Employee exposure record”** - a record of monitoring or measuring which contains qualitative or quantitative information indicative of employee exposure to toxic materials or harmful physical agents. This includes both individual exposure records and general research or statistical studies based on information collected from exposure records.
    - (ii) **“Employee medical record”** - a record which contains information concerning the health status of an employee or employees exposed or potentially exposed to toxic materials or harmful physical agents. These records may include, but are not limited to:
      - (A) The results of medical examinations and tests;
      - (B) Any opinions or recommendations of a physician or other health professional concerning the health of an employee or employees; and
      - (C) Any employee medical complaints relating to workplace exposure. Employee medical records include both individual medical records and general research or statistical studies based on information collected from medical records.
  - (c) Preservation of records. Each employer who makes, maintains, or has access to employee exposure records or employee medical records shall preserve these records.
  - (d) Availability of records. The employer shall make available, upon request, to the director, department of labor and industries, or his designee, all employee exposure records and employee medical records for examination and copying.
  - (e) Effective date. This standard shall become effective thirty days after filing with the code reviser.
- (3) **Monitoring of employees.** The department shall use industrial hygiene sampling methods and techniques including but not limited to personal monitoring devices and equipment approved by the director or his designee for the purpose of establishing compliance with chapter 296-62 WAC.

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**WAC 296-62-060 (Cont.)**

- (a) The employer shall permit the director or his designee to monitor and evaluate any workplace or employee in accordance with all provisions of this subsection.
- (b) The employer shall not prevent or discourage an employee from cooperating with the department by restricting or inhibiting his/her participation in the use of personal monitoring devices and equipment in accordance with all provisions of this subsection.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.240. 80-11-010 (Order 80-14), § 296-62-060, filed 8/8/80; Order 73-3, § 296-62-060, filed 5/7/73; Order 70-8, § 296-62-060, filed 7/31/70, effective 9/1/70; Rule 6.010, effective 8/1/63.]

**WAC 296-62-070 Chemical agents (airborne or contact).**

[Order 70-8, § 296-62-070, filed 7/31/70, effective 9/1/70; Section VII, effective 8/1/63.]

**WAC 296-62-07001 Definitions (airborne chemical agents).**

- (1) **“Dust”** means solid particles suspended in air, generated by handling, drilling, crushing, grinding, rapid impact, detonation, or decrepitation of organic or inorganic materials such as rock, ore, metal, coal, wood, grain, etc.
- (2) **“Fume”** means solid particles suspended in air, generated by condensation from the gaseous state, generally after volatilization from molten metals, etc., and often accompanied by a chemical reaction such as oxidation.
- (3) **“Gas”** means a normally formless fluid which can be changed to the liquid or solid state by the effect of increased pressure or decreased temperature or both.
- (4) **“Mist”** means liquid droplets suspended in air, generated by condensation from the gaseous to the liquid state or by breaking up a liquid into a dispersed state, such as by splashing, foaming or atomizing.
- (5) **“Vapor”** means the gaseous form of a substance which is normally in the solid or liquid state.

[Order 73-3, § 296-62-07001, filed 5/7/73.]

**WAC 296-62-07003 Definitions (contact chemical agents).**

- (1) **“Corrosives”** means substances which in contact with living tissue cause destruction of the tissue by chemical action.
- (2) **“Irritants”** means substances which on immediate, prolonged, or repeated contact with normal living tissue will induce a local inflammatory reaction.
- (3) **“Toxicants”** means substances which have the inherent capacity to produce personal injury or illness to man by absorption through any body surface.

[Order 73-3, § 296-62-07003, filed 5/7/73.]

**WAC 296-62-07005 Control of chemical agents.** Chemical agents shall be controlled in such a manner that they will not constitute a hazard to the worker, or workers shall be protected from the hazard of contact with or exposure to chemical agents.

[Order 73-3, § 296-62-07005, filed 5/7/73.]